

## UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

## DISTRICT OF NEVADA

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ROBBIN L. LOLOGO, et al.,

Case No. 2:13-cv-01493-GMN-PAL

Plaintiffs,

ORDER

v.

WAL-MART STORES, INC., et al.

Defendants.

Before the court is the parties' Stipulation for Protective Order (Dkt. #49), which the court approved, with the exception of a portion of Paragraph 5, to facilitate discovery in this case. This order also reminds counsel that there is a presumption of public access to judicial files and records. A party seeking to file a confidential document under seal must file a motion to seal and must comply with the Ninth Circuit's directives in *Kamakana v. City and County of Honolulu*, 447 F.3d 1172 (9th Cir. 2006).


A portion of paragraph five of the parties' proposed stipulation was not approved and was deleted by the court. It contained provisions permitting the parties to file confidential information with the Clerk of the Court in a sealed envelope. While this was an accepted practice prior to the court's adoption of electronic filing procedures, with a few exceptions not applicable here, the Clerk of the Court no longer maintains paper records. Special Order 109 requires the Clerk of the Court to maintain the official files for all cases filed on or after November 7, 2005, in electronic form. The electronic record constitutes the official record of the court. Attorneys must file documents under seal using the court's electronic filing procedures. *See* LR 10-5(b). That rule provides:

Unless otherwise permitted by statute, rule or prior Court order, papers filed with the Court under seal shall be accompanied by a motion for leave to file those documents under seal, and shall be filed in accordance with the Court's electronic filing procedures. If

1 papers are filed under seal pursuant to prior Court order, the papers  
2 shall bear the following notation on the first page, directly under the  
3 case number: "FILED UNDER SEAL PURSUANT TO COURT  
4 ORDER DATED \_\_\_\_." All papers filed under seal will  
5 remain sealed until such time as the Court may deny the motion to  
6 seal or enter an order to unseal them, or the documents are unsealed  
7 pursuant to Local Rule.

8 The court has approved the parties' blanket protective order to facilitate their discovery  
9 exchanges. However, the parties have not shown, and court has not found, that any specific  
10 documents are secret or confidential. The parties have not provided specific facts supported by  
11 affidavits or concrete examples to establish that a protective order is required to protect any  
12 specific trade secret or other confidential information *under* Rule 26(c) or that disclosure would  
13 cause an identifiable and significant harm. The Ninth Circuit has held that there is a presumption  
14 of public access to judicial files and records and that parties seeking to maintain the  
15 confidentiality of documents attached to non-dispositive motions must show good cause exists to  
16 overcome the presumption of public access. *See Kamakana* 447 F.3d at 1179. Parties seeking to  
17 maintain the secrecy of documents attached to dispositive motions must show compelling  
18 reasons sufficient to overcome the presumption of public access. *Id.* at 1180.

19 Dated this 19th day of June, 2014.

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PEGGY A. LEEN  
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE